Strengthening of preventive and curative measures

1421. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the increasing incidents of dengue in various parts of the country during previous years, what steps have been taken by Government to strengthen the preventive and curative measures by the hospitals alongwith the details thereof;

(b) what monitoring mechanism has been. established to ensure the implementation of directions issued by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the hospitals have been directed to maintain adequate stocks of medicines and other requisite medical facilities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) Government of India has taken the following steps:

1. A Long term Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Dengue in the country has been prepared and sent to the States for implementation.
2. For proactive surveillance, Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support have been identified in the endemic States and linked with Apex Referral Laboratories for advanced diagnosis.
3. National Institute of Virology, Pune has been entrusted to supply IgM ELISA test kits for diagnosis of Dengue to the identified institutes.
4. Trainings have been imparted to Microbiologists and Laboratory Technicians on sero-diagnosis, Medical Officers on Clinical Management of Dengue cases and State/District level Programme Officers on Rapid Response.
5. Guidelines for clinical management of Dengue/DHF cases have been prepared and sent to the States for wider circulation.

(b) Field visits are made by the officers from Government of India to monitor and provide technical guidance in implementation of the programme at the State level.

Periodic reviews at higher levels are undertaken regularly. Reports and returns received from the States are analysed and necessary instructions are issued to the implementing agencies.

(c) The State Health Authorities have been requested to ensure availability of the essential diagnostics and therapeutics for outdoor patients and indoor patients and contingency plan for emergency hospitalization like arrangement of additional beds etc. in case of outbreak.

Infant and maternal mortality rates

1422. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present Infant Mortality rate (IMR) since 1998-99 when it was reported to be 67.7 per 1000 lives in the country, State-wise:

(b) what is the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of the country since 2001-03 when it was reportedly 301 per 1000 lives, State-wise

(c) what are the reasons for our worse maternal and infant mortality rates even in comparison to countries in Sub-Saharan Africa; and

(d) what remedial steps are taken by Government to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates as well as to check foeticide and exploitation of the girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The all India Infant Mortality Rate, as provided by the Office of the Registrar General of India through the SRS (Sample Registration System) data is 58 per 1000 live births for the year 2005. The State-wise Infant Mortality Rate is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Based on the official estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for India is 301 per 100,000 live births (SRS 2001-03).

(c) The maternal and infant mortality rates of India are not worse than those of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa where the maternal mortality ratio is 940 per 100,000 live births (2000) and Infant Mortality Ratio is 101 per 1000 live births (2005).

(d) Major measures undertaken to get over the problem of maternal and infant mortality are implementation of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery, multi skilling of doctors, ensuring skilled attendance at all births, Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy, which adopts a holistic approach to the management of the commonest causes of neonatal and childhood mortality, immunization against tuberculosis, pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles; micronutrient supplementation with Vitamin A and Iron Folic Acid and promotion of infant and young child nutrition. Up gradation of the health facilities to IPHS standards, provision of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in high focus States with weak indicators and strengthening of the health care system will also accelerate the decline of maternal and infant mortality. In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1st January, 1996. The steps taken to prevent the practice of female foeticide include strengthening the implementation of the Act in the country by constituting National Support and Monitoring Cell (NSMC); National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) consisting of representatives from Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women, Ministry of Law and NGOs; sensitization through Members of Parliament; funding to the State under Reproductive and Child Health-II; inclusion of the issue under NRHM; sensitizing the judiciary and training of judicial personnel; and awareness generation activities. It is also proposed to amend the provisions of the Act to make its implementation more effective. An Integrated Programme for Street Children, Childline Services, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and a programme for Juvenile Justice are being implemented to check exploitation of the Girl Child.

Statement

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Sl. No.	States	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Andhra Pr.	63	66	66	65	66	62	59	59	57
2	Assam	76	76	76	75	74	70	67	66	68
3	Bihar	71	67	63	62	62	61	60	61	61
4	Chhattisgarh	89	94	78	79	77	73	70	60	63
5	Gujarat	62	64	63	62	60	60	57	53	54
6	Haryana	68	70	68	67	66	62	59	61	60
7	Jharkhand	68	62	71	70	62	51	51	49	50
8	Karnataka	53	58	58	57	58	55	52	49	50
9	Kerala	12	16	14	14	11	10	11	12	14
10	Madhya Pr.	94	98	90	87	86	85	82	79	76
11	Maharashtra	47	49	48	48	45	45	42	36	36
12	Orissa	96	98	97	95	91	87	83	77	75
13	Punjab	51	54	53	52	52	51	49	45	44
14	Rajasthan	85	83	81	79	80	78	75	67	68
15	Tamil Nadu	53	53	52	51	49	44	43	41	37
16	Uttar Pr.	85	85	84	83	83	80	76	72	73
17	W. Bengal	55	53	52	51	51	49	46	40	38
18	Himachal Pr.	63	64	62	60	54	52	49	51	49
19	J & K	NA	45	52	50	48	45	44	49	50
20	Arunachal Pr	47	44	43	44	39	37	16	17	16
21	Delhi	35	36	31	32	29	30	16	14	13
22	Goa	19	23	21	23	19	17	57	54	49
23	Manipur	30	25	25	23	20	14	33	32	30
24	Meghalaya	54	52	56	58	56	61	32	32	31
25	Mizoram	19	23	19	21	19	14	41	42	42
26	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	27
27	Sikkim	51	52	49	49	42	34	19	21	19
28	Tripura	51	49	42	41	39	34	54	48	42
29	Uttaranchal			52	50	48	41	39	37	28
30	A & N Islands	33	30	25	23	18	15	24	24	28
31	Chandigarh	40	32	28	28	24	21			
32	D & N Haveli	63	61	56	58	58	56	60	58	
33	Daman and Diu	38	51	35	48	40	42	39		
34	Lakshadweep	36	26	32	27	33	25	26		
35	Pondicherry	22	21	22	23	22	22	24		
	ALL INDIA:	71	72	70	68	66	63	60		